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In Aristarchus himself the reader will find the Copernicus of the Greeks—that is, the man who first set forth the heliocentric theory of the solar system. Indeed, Copernicus himself acknowledged his debt to Aristarchus with respect to this great discovery. To the teachers of mathematics, however, it is Aristarchus's treatise *On the Sizes and Distances of the Sun and Moon* that will be of chief interest. In this portion of the work Sir Thomas Heath has gone into the mathematics of Aristarchus and has furnished the teacher with a considerable amount of material that can be used to advantage in the classroom.

The work closes with a brief but helpful bibliography.

It is not so much the facts which are set forth as it is the way in which these facts are presented that makes this little book one that the teacher will be glad to own. The facts can be obtained elsewhere, but not the style, and it is the style and the mission of the book that will lead the reader to overlook the quality of paper that the war has rendered inevitable, and to recognize in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a medium for disseminating healthy information that we may well envy.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH.

Book Review Series—Elementary Algebra. By MURRAY J. LEVENTHAL. New York City: Globe Book Company. Pp. 56.

Schools which prepare pupils for Regents or College Entrance Examinations have found systematic review courses a necessary phase of their teaching organization. This *Elementary Algebra* by Leventhal brings together in convenient compass well-selected lists of problems, many of which are taken from previous examinations. It seems to meet admirably the purpose for which it was prepared.

Principles and Methods of Teaching Arithmetic. By JAMES ROBERT OVERMAN. Chicago: Lyons and Carnahan, 1921. Pp. 340.

The character of texts on the teaching of arithmetic has changed noticeably in recent years. More emphasis upon the